

Norwich Bulletin and Gazette

115 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Wednesday, July 8, 1914.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, at a rate of ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 800 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901 average.....4,412
1905, average.....5,920
July 4th.....8,950

Have The Bulletin Follow You

Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with home affairs. Order through The Bulletin business office.

PROPER SUGGESTIONS.

Those were good and timely suggestions, which were made by Mayor Murphy to the court of common council, relative to sidewalks and the extension of the service of city departments beyond the city limits.

Much has been accomplished in the way of better sidewalks about the city, but there remains plenty of opportunities for the continuation of the good work, and there should be no relaxation in the insistence upon proper maintenance. This is a matter in which the city must not only assume its responsibilities in the same prompt and requisite manner as the individual, but should be insistent upon setting the example for good and safe walks wherever such obligations exist. There is nothing about neglected walks which add to the comfort of the pedestrian, the attractiveness or civic pride of a municipality.

As the mayor declares the city is the sole owner of the water, and the gas and electric departments. It is the city which assumes all obligations in connection therewith, and not only pays the rates required for the service but must maintain adequate plants and meet the bonded indebtedness. The city is therefore entitled to full service first, and is not only entitled to it but should have it. How far the city wants are from being supplied in this regard is not indicated by the statement, but the inference is that they are, while those who are not concerned with city expenses are getting the benefit. Whenever such exists it is an injustice to the taxpayer.

LITTLE REGARD FOR MERIT.

In no way has the administration opened itself to criticism more than through the manifest preference for spoils over civil service requirements. This has been indicated from the very start despite the statement in party platform that "merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered or a political party."

The idea that such campaign promises or platforms are made to forget rather than to keep is given much support from the course which has been pursued in Washington during the past two years. In several instances has civil service been disregarded for the method which would place party workers in office and the latest is the action of the president in nullifying by executive order the action of congress relative to the fourteen commercial attaches and the executive and executive appropriation act. From the first it was desired that these appointments should come under the spoils system, and congress in its consideration of the matter and the civil service examinations should determine the appointments and it was in that form that it passed the act. Now an executive order has stricken out that requirement and spoils prevail.

In previous instances the president has failed to exercise his right concerning civil service when it would have insured its retention, but in this instance he has by his own act stricken out what he had been credited with being in favor of. It is one of the things which the administration has played unwisely with and greatly to its discredit.

DARTMOUTH'S ACTION.

It is a bold step which has been taken by Dartmouth college in withdrawing from the New England college certificate board and deciding to make and maintain its own requirements. The action is taken to create much interest in the action of the programme which is followed but which has not been followed. When it is declared that it is in mind its responsibility to the state of New Hampshire there is indicated one worthy reason for a change which it is believed will better meet the requirements.

The requirements for admission to college have ever been under attack and much good may result from this independent action, which Dartmouth has taken through rendering a greater

service to a greater number. Relative to the change the Springfield Republican says: "If the colleges had from the outset taken a more reasonable stand in this respect, contenting themselves with requiring adequate preparation in essentials, they would occupy a stronger position with respect to the present battle of the standards. If college admission requirements are used to prescribe what high schools must teach, the counter demand naturally goes up that everything which a high school teaches must count toward college entrance. The result has been an absurdly mechanical scheme of equivalences, in which equal credit has been demanded, and in some cases obtained, for a unit of time, whether devoted to Homer or to horsehoeing."

If Dartmouth can work out this problem and establish a better standard for essentials it is bound to render a great service in this direction. It is a step which many have desired to see tried out.

NOT A TIME TO DALLY.

The country has reason to stop and wonder just what was the cause of the large amount of opposition, which was manifested in the lower house of congress, towards the appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of the people of Salem. Is there any question but what those people are homeless and in need of the sympathetic and charitable assistance of the rest of the country, far and near? It is it ought to be made known, but until some good excuse can be presented the idea of congress withholding its aid can get little support.

The attitude of the state of Massachusetts has likely had its effect in the unbalanced consideration of this appropriation, for when a commonwealth that of standing declares that it can do nothing under the circumstances it is bound to have a dampening effect upon others to whom appeals are made. Through a reversal of his opinion the attorney general has now held that the state can make a contribution and \$100,000 will be provided for the relief fund, but such cannot entirely wipe out the impression which was made by the first announcement. Like any other disaster stricken city Salem's need is genuine and the greatest good is to be done by the early aid which is contributed and it is certainly an instance where government aid should be forthcoming as well as in the many other instances where it has been required and freely given, and he who gives early gives double.

BREAKING THE SOLID SOUTH

When it is announced that Roosevelt is going to New Orleans to break up the solid south, it of course means that he is going to try to get back of that feeling which is prevailing Louisiana just now over the removal of the tariff of sugar. This is a subject upon which that state is particularly just at the present time but when the events of 1912 are recalled it is difficult to understand how a very warm reception can be accorded him.

That isn't so long ago that even the solid south can have forgotten the vast amount of aid which was contributed to the success of the present democratic administration through the leadership of Col. Roosevelt. But for the splitting of the republican party and the throwing of the indirect influence of the progressives to the support of the democratic candidates, there would have been no such upheaval in the matter of the tariff and it is safe to say that there would be no section of the country trembling today from the anticipated obliteration of their industries.

As a factor in bringing about the situation which made possible conditions as they exist today in Louisiana, as well as elsewhere about the country, full credit must be given to the progressives, but Louisiana's experience with the 1912 efforts in "breaking the solid south" are not likely to lead it still deeper into contributing to the maintenance of existing democratic principles.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mediation has made some progress but the point where our troops can be withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

Despite what its name suggests, Vanitie seems to be able to get her sails well adjusted without a mirror.

The stay at home voter has a good chance to observe in the Mexican election just where the balance of control is.

It is a curious license for the use of dreams which some individual is associating with the town of Freeport.

If Huerta can strike up a friendship with Zapata it ought not to be difficult for Carranza and Villa to patch up their differences.

Probably the most surprised person, on the outcome of the Albanian disclosure by our Grecian minister, is George Fred Williams.

The blackeye which the I. W. W. has received through the bomb explosion, shows this dangerous organization up in its true color.

The man on the corner says: Many of the mean things a person hears said in his memory like a burr to a sheep's back while the decent things slip away.

The city of Des Moines is considering the purchase of an elephant. Most cities get enough such things on their hands through politics without deliberately investing.

While English suffragettes claim they are not enough to drive a prominent official to the shelves, such is also the claim of Penrose about a certain leader in this country.

After he has declared that there is to be no more period of prosperity ever the president has begun to feel the pulse of business. Thus will he find there is need of a tremendous boom.

Disputing a railroad crossing with a locomotive has been tried by enough auto drivers to make it an established fact that there is no chance for an argument. It is worse than a shell game.

With the double assassination, the unrest among the Serbs and the seeking of sympathy for Hungary by a representative in this country, Austria hasn't a peaceful period to look forward to.

From a few directions there come complaints that the Fourth was quiet and uninteresting. It looks as if the setting of all the people in the celebration of this holiday might become as hard a task as holding down the weatherman's job.

ROMANCE EVERYWHERE

The little stenographer shuffled a pile of filing cards with languid air and looked dreamily at the bookkeeper. "What a lot of romance there is!" she said. "I mean what a lot of possibilities for romance! Now suppose a gust of wind should come in and carry one of these cards down to the street, and a girl should pick it up and see the name! Here's a card with the name and address of Thomas Carlyle, a fascinating name, I think. Seems to me I've heard it somewhere else, but no matter. What if this card should be blown out through the window?"

"Why, that little girl! It's sure to!" And she'd take it home to her hall bedroom and dream over it. Yes, I guess she'd carry it around in her purse and snatch it out whenever she was alone, fancying how he looks and wondering what he'd say if she should write him!

"Then, maybe, he'd actually develop the courage to do what her heart dictated, and she would write him."

"And when he got the note way off there in his little western town, he'd sit down and picture to himself what the little girl who wrote it could be like!"

The little stenographer spoke dreamily.

FAMOUS TRIALS

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

One of the most remarkable trials of recent years was that of Arthur Orton, who claimed to be the long lost Roger Tichborne and heir to the Tichborne title and estate. This lasted a number of years and involved a great many persons.

When Sir Edward Tichborne, the ninth baronet of the name died, he left an estate that netted about \$100,000 a year. He had no son, and his nephew James Tichborne was his heir. James had two sons, Roger and Alfred. Roger, naturally, being the elder, would have been the heir of James, but when he died at sea in 1854, his son, Alfred, was never known. He was officially declared dead and the Tichborne fortune fell to the younger brother, Alfred.

All this happened in 1853. The mother never gave up hope of finding her lost son, and in 1868 she offered a reward for any information that would be forthcoming regarding Roger. In response to this offer an Australian detective agency produced a man known as Thomas Castro, whose real name was Orton, and announced he was the missing heir.

Orton left Australia for England, where he gathered all the information he could regarding Roger's early life, and then proceeded to Faria, where Lady Tichborne was living, and he was able fully to convince her that he accepted him as her son. The mother recognized him, and the officers of his old regiment were sure it was Roger Tichborne. He was able easily to answer all questions, and in 1870 Lady Tichborne having died three years previously, he brought a formal suit for his rights.

The Tichborne estate defended the case before the court, claiming that was Orton, the son of a London butcher, and backed this charge with powerful testimony. The claimant, on the other hand, brought forward all sorts of evidence that he had taken him from the wreck of the ill fated Hella, and Orton called as witnesses the dozens of old friends and acquaintances who recognized him. He proved he had a wound on the head and a brown mark on the side, both of which Roger had had.

For months the legal battle waged. A number of "Tichborne bonds" to defray the expenses of litigation were taken up by the dupes of the imposture, and an ejectment action against the trustees of the Tichborne estate finally came before Chief Justice Boswell and a special jury of the Court of Common Pleas on the 11th day of May 1871.

For 183 days the trial went on, and it was not until Sir John Colridge, in a speech of length, laid bare the whole conspiracy from its inception, that the result seemed to be doubtful. The evidence of the disturbers was so convincing the jury, who declared that they wanted no further evidence, and on the 5th of March, 1872, Sergeant Ballantine, who led for the claimant, declared that the case was nonsuited.

When Orton had lost his suit the defense at once arrested him and placed him on trial for perjury as well as several of his witnesses. The second trial dragged on for 183 days, and a large sum of money were subscribed with the indignation of the popular to help the accused man.

This second suit was begun in 1873 before Chief Justice Cockburn. The defendant showed his old qualities of impudence and endurance, but the indiscretion of his counsel, Edward Kennedy, the testimony of his former sweetheart, and Kennedy's refusal to put the Orton sisters on the stand proved conclusive to the jury, who after a half hour's deliberation, found that the claimant was Arthur Orton.

Orton was found guilty of perjury on two counts and was sentenced on the 28th of February, 1874, to fourteen years' penal servitude. The cost of the two trials was estimated at something not far short of \$1,000,000, and the Tichborne estate was mulcted of fully \$450,000.

The claimant's better class supporters had deserted him before the second trial, but the people who had subscribed for his defense were convinced that he was a persecuted man. There were symptoms of a riot in London in April, 1875, when parliament unanimously rejected a motion by Kennedy for referring the Tichborne case to a royal commission, and the trial had to be held in haste. But the agitation subsided and when Orton emerged from jail in 1884 the public took no interest in him. Orton came to America on a lecturing tour, and resided for a time in New York city. He finally returned to England, where he sank into poverty and oblivion, dying in obscurity in Marylebone on the 2d of April, 1898.

ly and the bookkeeper smiled with patient condescension as he listened. "Then what did this Thomas Carlyle, ranchman, do?" said the bookkeeper, as the little stenographer paused.

"Why," said the little stenographer, "he went up to his little shack, and sat down, and wrote her a delightful letter telling her how glorious it was out there! How his ranch was paying, and how he needed some one to share the enjoyment of it all with him! He told her the fruit was ripening and the flowers growing, and how the bungalow was progressing up on the hill. Even, as he wrote, he could feel her sympathy, and knew that she was counting on his letter!"

"And then she would get it!" And immediately she would begin to feel that life was entirely worth while again; because somebody at last understood! And moreover that somebody needed her! She sighed gently with a degree of sentimentality that irritated the bookkeeper.

"Oh, well," the bookkeeper deliberately descended from his stool. He strode over to where she sat. He put his hand on her head and he held her restfully on her hand. And he smoothed her hair, as he spoke.

"Well, I'm just sorting out the cards of the down-and-outs—those who can't pay their bills even if we go to law. This name Carlyle heads the list. This romance I've been spinning wouldn't do for me, because I know all about the names. I'll have to get mine some other way!" Sighing, she shuffled the cards.—Chicago News.

EVERY DAY REFLECTIONS

Gossip.

"One of the meanest classes of people are those who serve as talebearers and gossips." Whoever said that was indeed right. Still more inspired was he who sometimes ago suggested an antigossip law, which would prevent the useless wagging of tongues—female tongues especially—would obliterate a goodly portion of this world's misery. Women, and men too, who have nothing to do and yet manage to get a living in this world are, usually, the gossips.

A law which might prevent gossiping should also provide a sort of municipal workshop where all who have been found guilty of the high crime of useless talking should be forced to earn their living in this world instead of acting as parasites. Instead of bleeding the world the persons who are forced to earn their daily bread by honest toil.

This world is easy only for the devil's emissaries. People should be aware of the idle gossip, who has nothing to do.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Norwich Democrats are circulating the state with a booklet, "Chas. Comstock for governor. Judge Baldwin, Professor Fisher and Bryan should have been considered first."—Meriden Journal.

When it comes to mysterious killings Connecticut bids fair to hold record. Somehow or other the mysteries now seem to be one of the male type, while in years gone by commencing with the Mary Stannard and Jennie Cramer mysteries of late men seem to have been the victims and all due to jealousy.—Middletown Press.

The department has been called out several times in years past to extinguish incipient fires when the only object of the disturbers was to bring out the firemen. That kind of thing is against the law and those who are inclined to commit such an offense this year may well keep this fact in mind. It may be the means of saving them some money.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Why shouldn't the government undergo an investigation? Why shouldn't the active and inexorable Attorney General McReynolds turn the gun on to Uncle Sam and compel him to answer for the glaring injustice he is doing the railroad in requiring them to carry an immensely increased burden of mail matter without any increase in compensation whatsoever?—New Haven Journal-Courier.

The automobile, the rocked boat in the swimming hole, not supply the Fourth of July, but the Fourth provided by the giant cracker and the cannon. But in starting of conflagration on a lecture of property the fire balloon splendidly preserves its standing as an instrument for showing how glad we are we declared ourselves free and independent of the hateful British.—Hartford Times.

STEAMER BLOCK ISLAND WATCH HILL AND BLOCK ISLAND

Norwich		Block Island	
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*Daily, except Sundays. **Sundays only.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, July 6 to September 4
WATCH HILL RETURN AND BLOCK ISLAND RETURN
Adults, 50c; Children, 25c. Adults, 75c; Children, 40c.

Shore Dinner Houses and Bathing Beach near landings at Watch Hill and Block Island. For further information, party rates, apply at office of company at 30 Broad Street, New England Steamship Co. C. J. BRISTER, Norwich, Agent.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE LIKE DARTMOUTH.

Withdraws from New England College Entrance Certificate Board.

Middletown, Conn., July 7.—While declining to comment at any length on the action of Dartmouth college in severing connection with the New England college entrance certificate board, Prof. Frank W. Nicolson, of Wesleyan, secretary of the board, tonight gave out the text of a resolution adopted by the board last month when Dartmouth made its recommendation that "beginning with September, 1914, that institution have the privilege of dealing directly with the schools of New Hampshire in all matters relating to certification, and shall not be limited by the approved list of the board so far as the schools in that state are concerned. The resolution, which was transmitted to the faculties of all the colleges constituting the board, declared that while the board was 'anxious to make every possible concession,' and would agree to certain specified condition, 'it is with regret that the members of the board must record their judgment that such independence of action would be subversive of the basic principles of self-sacrifice and mutual support upon which the board was organized.'"

Professor Nicolson also gave out a statement prepared by him and approved by the two other members of the executive committee of the board, Prof. N. F. Davis of Brown university and Dean F. G. Wrenn of Tufts college, replying to statements made recently by M. K. Morrison, superintendent of schools of New Hampshire, to the effect that the board was of the nature of an "educational trust." The statement declared that the board possesses none of the powers of a trust, and that its members are not trying "to control for their own behoof a wide range of public interest," and that their only motive is to improve the quality of their output by securing proper material to work with. The statement further says that the essential of monopoly is lacking, and there can be no monopoly of admission to college in New England so long as the entrance examination system of admission prevails and that entrance by examination is offered to all schools whose grade of scholarship does not entitle them to a certificate.

Massachusetts Governor Will Try.

Washington, July 7.—Governor Walsh of Massachusetts will call on President Wilson tomorrow to urge him to use his influence to get congress to appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of the Salem fire sufferers.

Dominican Revolutionists Take a Town.

Washington, July 7.—Capture of the town of La Romana by Dominican revolutionists was reported today to the navy department. Rebels on the south of the island have established rigid censorship over dispatches, and news of their activities is meagre. A large force is reported to have surrounded San, west of La Romana.

Today AUDITORIUM 2:30, 7 and 8:40
10c and 20c
A YARD OF MUSIC SPECTACULAR MUSICAL NOVELTY
FORD & LEROY
Sister Act
3 Real Mexican
ON THE VERGE OF WAR 101 Bismarck
SCHULTZ, THE BARBER A Jelly Comedy

DAVIS NEW SHOW TOMORROW
PICTURES DE LUXE
MATINEE DAILY 5c and 10c
THE PLAY DEAR TO THE HEARTS OF MILLIONS
EAST LYNNE Staged in the Beautiful Severn
River Valley, England
3 Acts—117 Gorgeous Scenes—7,000 Feet of Film
BOYLE and CRAIG
The Big Favorite Singers
MUTUAL WEEKLY
A GAMBLING RUBE, Keystone

COLONIAL THEATRE
"PERILS OF PAULINE" Two reels. Most Thrilling in the Series
"THE BATTLE AT ELDERBRUSH GULCH" 2 Reels, Biograph Indian
"A MAN IN THE HOUSE" and "TANGO FLAT" Biograph Comedies

Today Is Free Stamp Day
BEGINNING THIS MORNING
July Clearance Sale
—OF—
Women's and Misses' Apparel
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Now at the height of the summer shopping season we offer complete stocks of Fashionable Apparel for vacation, outing and general summer wear at decisive price reductions.

We never carry styles from one season to another, therefore we have marked every garment in our entire stock for immediate and speedy clearance. This is our time to sell and your time to buy for the reductions are the greatest we have ever made. Every garment is from our regular stock which insures you that the quality and finish are of the very best.

SUMMER DRESSES

Our entire stock comprising the smartest models of the season in the most favored materials.

Flowered Lawns, French Linens, Rice Cloths, Washable Crepes, Dimities, Striped Voiles

DRESSES \$3.95—were to \$ 6.50
DRESSES \$5.50—were to \$ 9.75
DRESSES \$6.50—were to \$12.50

DRESSES \$9.75 Were up to \$25
Assortment comprises all our better White Dresses, Flowered Georgette Crepes and remaining stock of Silk Dresses. The values are most unusual.

COATS and CAPES Final Clearance at **\$8.50**
Prices were from \$12.50 to \$20.00

TAILORED SUITS Choice of the House at **\$10.00**
Prices were up to \$35

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"THE FASHION STORE OF NORWICH"